



## Implementation of Antenatal Care Standard in Coastal Area of Palu City

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### Abstract

Standard antenatal checks (10T) can early detect pregnancy risk factors and complications, as well as reduce maternal mortality and childbirth due to complications that are not early detected. Several studies have shown that about 25-50% of women of childbearing age are caused by problems related to pregnancy and childbirth that should be detected at the time of antenatal examination. The purpose of this research is to obtain information about the implementation of antenatal care standards in Palu City and the constraints faced. The type of research is quantitative and qualitative presented descriptively. The number of samples is 86 expectant mother who come from 12 Kelurahan in the coastal area Palu City. As for in-depth interviews selected 12 respondents of expectant mother, six informants of Kelurahan midwives and Puskesmas midwives and 2 key informants from the Public Health Office Palu City. The results of the study obtained 3 antenatal care standards that have not been maximally implemented: laboratory examination (hemoglobin), counseling, and case management. Also compliance of low Fe tablet consumption. Conclusion: low implementation of ANC standard as well as compliance consumption of Fe tablet because 1) Health service aspect (Puskesmas and midwife): availability of facilities and infrastructure, midwife compliance, limited time of examination, and ANC evaluation pattern that focusing on quantity aspect (contact frequency), not on quality aspect (implementation of ANC standard); and 2) Expectant mother aspect: low understanding of expectant mother and low family support. Suggestion: for Public Health Office to improve ANC evaluation pattern which focus more on quality aspect.

**Keywords:** ANC standard; midwife; and expectant mother.

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